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KAMATH, M. S. *The census of India*. (Madras: Theos. Pub. Co. 1915. Pp. 141.)

SHURTER, E. D. and FRANCIS, C. I. *Educational test for immigrants*. (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson. 1915. Pp. 64. 30c.)

Commonwealth demography, 1913, and previous years. Population and vital statistics, Bull. No. 31. (Melbourne, Australia: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. 1914. Pp. 260.)

Social Problems and Reforms

The Rise of the Working-Class. By ALGERNON S. CRAPSEY. (New York: The Century Company. 1914. Pp. xi, 382. \$1.30.)

This book seeks to prove that a great revolution is at hand, which can come, however, only when all classes recognize it as rational. In the author's view the great calamities of history have been due to the blindness of the possessing classes to changes which are inevitable. And the impending revolution is inevitable, because the old society was built upon two foundations, the family and a servile working class, and these foundations are breaking down as under modern economic conditions the family disintegrates and the wage-earning class, growing in intelligence and invested with political power, rebels against the old conditions.

The author leisurely traces these developments through a number of chapters. He tells us that the industrial revolution has destroyed the family as an economic unit, has deposed the father from his position of family dictator, has "exalted the mother" giving her great new responsibilities and powers, has emancipated the children by undermining parental authority; and, as a result of making marriage and parenthood "luxuries," has developed to a high degree the "out-family" woman, the woman who stands alone in our modern society. He then traces "the revolt of the workers," and describes in turn the religion, the morality, the politics and the philosophy of the working class soon to be emancipated.

There is much that is interesting in the book and one must admire its generous tone and its emotional impulse. But it is an essentially distorted picture that Mr. Crapsey draws, a picture with spectacular contrasts and false perspectives, and as one looks at the world through these pages one sees only lolling multi-millionaires and wretches dying of hunger. The book is uncritical, excessively hortatory, and fundamentally narrow. It is a shallow

stream of thought, and one strikes constantly against the rocks—or shall we call them the pebbles—of an almost catholic unacquaintance with economic science.

WALTER E. WEYL.

Progressive Democracy. By HERBERT CROLY. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1914. Pp. 438. \$2.00.)

Croly's statement that privileges "are an essential part of any system of private property" is perhaps the fundamental position of his work. For he not only assumes private property as fundamental in our present society but believes also that it will last, approximately intact, for an indefinite period. He says progressivism proposes some radical changes in the existing social system; progressivism is not merely conservative, for it rejects the conservative view that there is "a substantial coincidence between the property-acquiring interest and the public interest." Against this assumption Croly says:

The aim of the whole program of modern social legislation is at bottom the creation of new system of special privilege intended for the benefit of a wage-earning rather than a property-owning class (p. 119).

However, he does not feel that privileges can be made even approximately equal. A central point of progressivism is to favor the working class and to change the distribution of privileges in its favor, but without so much as approaching equality of opportunity. His chief remedy for privilege is not a radical redistribution, but an appeal to the old aristocratic idea of attaching duties to rights. His frank reliance upon the privileged or ruling classes to bring about social progress proves that his position very closely resembles that of the so-called state socialists or state capitalists of Germany, such as Schmoller.

In dealing with the working class Croly adopts an attitude of frankness which very closely resembles that of the German national economists:

The truth is that the wage-system in its existing form creates a class of essential economic dependents (p. 382).

Ordinary progressive special legislation is intended to improve the operation of the system without touching its essential defect. But if plans of social insurance and minimum-wage boards have any tendency to undermine the independence of the wage-earner, that tendency results from the system itself, not from the attempts to improve it. The social legislative program cannot give real independence to people whose relation to their employers is one of dependence (p. 383).